SHEVELKIN, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGOSLOVSKIY, I.M., inzh.; KRAVCHENKO, L.L., inzh.

Investigating the pressure workability of steel-silver bimetallic sheets. Sbor.st. NIIKHIMMASH no.33:99-112 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Metalwork)

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S/184/61/000/003/003/004
D041/D113

AUTHOR: Shevelkin, B.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kravchenko, L.L., Golovanova, A.P., Bogoslovskiy, I.M., Engineers

TITLE: Investigations concerning the possibility of working titanium alloys by means of pressure

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1961, 33-38

TEXT: The article contains some data of the above-mentioned investigations carried out at NIIKhIMMASh to be used in the manufacture of parts for devices of the chemical machine building industry. The investigations have been carried out on BT1 (VT1) alloy sheets, 1.5 to 8 mm in thickness and on OT 4 (OT 4) sheets 1.5 and 5 mm in thickness. Fig.1 shows that the stability (σ_B and $\sigma_{0.2}$) of the alloys decreases without variation when heated up from 20 to 700°. A maximum decrease in a temperature range of 20-400° has been observed with samples which had been cut out transversely to the rolling direction. Impact toughness variation of VT1 (6 mm thickness) and OT4 (5 mm thickness) in a temperature range of - 70 to + 1000° is shown in Fig.2. At temperatures close to 1000°, impact toughness values could not be obtained since

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the samples only buckled due to high plasticity; in Fig.2, this is shown by a dotted line. On investigating the mechanical properties of the VT1 titanium sheets (12 and 25 mm thick) there was no indication of anisotropy of the mechanical properties along the length and breadth of the rolling direction. The mechanical and plastic properties of the alloys were tested under various heat conditions. VT1 samples were heated in the furnace (from one to three times) up to 750°, OT4 samples up to 800° and cooled in the air; the soaking time was changed from 20 to 160 minutes, and the samples were cooled in different media (water, air and together with the furnace). The tests have shown that triple heating with 160 minutes' soaking at temperatures below allotropic conversions deteriorates only by 5-10% the plastic properties of both alloys. A corrosion test in a 1.5% H_2SO_4 solution indicated that a heating of up to 800° with short soaking (up to 30 minutes) does not change the corrosion resistance of the metal. Prolonged soaking at temperatures of 750° deteriorates the latter property. Table 3 shows the permissible bending radii obtained from investigations with cold and hot samples. After the bending tests, corrosion tests were carried out during 100 hours under the guidance of G.L. Shvarts . The technological media contained molybdenum trisulfide, molybdenum and tungsten sulfo-

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salts, as well as hydrochloric acid and sulfide compounds. The corrosion speed of VT1 did not exceed 0.015 G/m^{2}hour, and of the OT4 0.06 G/m^{2}hour. Shells rolled out from titanium sheet with a lengthwise welding seam can be flanged with a local heating up to 300-350°, and in case the whole shell is hot, with a general heating up to 550-750°. The largest flange diameter is determined by the following formula:

$$D_{max} = d_{mean}(b) \text{ Coef flanging}$$

The symbols are explained in Fig. 6a. Drawing tests with titanium alloys have been carried out in die-sets by means of a 30 ton hydraulic press. As punch material C435-52 (SCh 35-52) chromium-nickel cast iron is recommended; the dies should be made of the same cast iron with steel inserts or of steel whose surface has been consolidated to a hardness of RC 56-60. The working surface of the punches and dies must have a fineness of ▽9, and if higher accuracy is required, the surfaces must be polished. Bottom stamping from titanium alloys was also effected. The following conclusions were drawn: 1. Bottom stamping from VT1 with a relative elongation of more than 20% can be effected in the cold state; if the press has not the necessary capacity, the punches and blank should be heated to temperatures of

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300-350° or the blank should be heated to 550-750°. Bottom stamping from VT1 with a relative elongation of less than 20% in the cold state is not recommended. Bottom stamping from OT4 alloy should be carried out by heating the die-set and the blank to temperatures of 300-350° or by using a hot piece with temperatures of 650-850°. 2. Die-sets for stamping elliptical bottoms should have a curvature radius of (2-3) δ, and a clearance (unilateral) between die and punch of $z = (1.05 \div 1.11)\delta$. 3. Cold stamping requires XBЛ-21 (KhVL-21) or 9-32 lacquers as lubricants for covering the blanks, as well as water-colloidal preparations like B-0 (V-0) or B-1 (V-1). For hot stamping it is recommended to use V-0, and V-1 or dry graphite to be sprayed on the surface. 4. The blank's edges should be evenly cut and the burr removed. 5. In order to increase the plasticity and remove the remaining inner strains, a heating to 550-600° with a soaking of 3-4 minutes per every mm of the bottom-wall thickness must be effected. 6. Corrugations and bulges can be removed by secondary stamping or by heating them up to 400-500° and hammering with a copper hammer on the die. Flanging, expanding, flattening, bending and rolling tests with cold VT1 pipes (diameter - 26 mm, wall thickness - 1.5 mm) have been carried out. The VT1 had a stability limit of 46.6 kG/mm^2 and a relative elongation of 21.5%. The tests

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gave satisfactory results. 26 x 1.5 mm pipes in a framework with apertures of 26.4, 26.6, and 26.8 mm have undergone rolling tests: no defects appeared on the surface and the expansion degree was 0.7-1.5% which corresponds to the HMX-105-56 (NMKh-105-56) standard. Technological tests with 25 x 1.2 and 38 x 3 mm VT1 pipes gave bad results. The pipes disintegrated along the welding seam. There are 7 figures and 6 tables.

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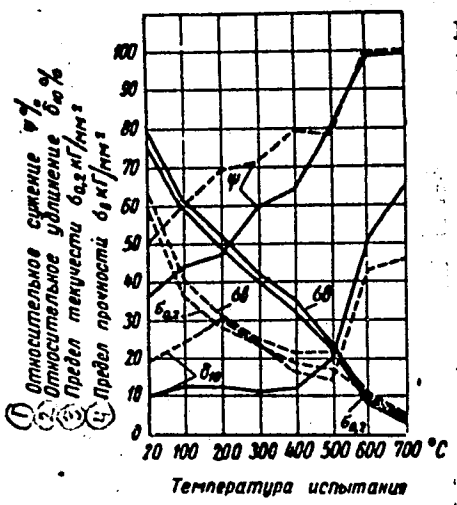
Investigations concerning the possibility .....



Фиг. 1. Изменение механических свойств сплава ВТ1 (лист δ=3 мм) в интервале температур 20—700°: (5) образцы вырезаны вдоль направления проката; — — (6) образцы вырезаны поперек направления проката.

Fig.1: Variation of the mechanical properties of VT1(3 mm thick) alloy in a temperature range of 20-700°.
Legend: (1) Relative contraction ψ %. (2) Relative elongation δ10%. (3) Viscosity boundary σ0.2kG/mm². (4) Stability limit σв kG/mm². (5) Samples cut out in the rolling direction. (6) Samples cut out transversely to the rolling direction.

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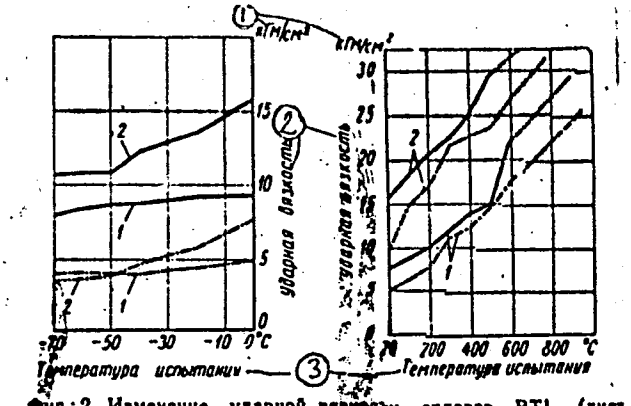
Investigations concerning the possibility .....



Фиг. 2. Изменение ударной вязкости сплавов ВТ1 (лист δ = 6 мм) и ОТ4 (лист δ = 5 мм) в интервале температур — 70 — + 1000°: (4) —— сплав ВТ1; (5) — . — сплав ОТ4; (6) образцы вырезаны вдоль направления проката; (7) — образцы вырезаны поперек направления проката.

Fig. 2: (1) kG-m/cm^2. (2) Impact toughness. (3) Testing temperature. (4) VT1 alloy. (5) OT4 alloy. (6) Samples cut out in the rolling direction. (7) Samples cut out transversely to the rolling direction.

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Table 3: Permissible bending radii for VT1 and OT4 alloys.

Таблица 3

Допустимые радиусы гибки для сплавов ВТ1 и ОТ4

(1) Температура гибки в °С	(2) Марка сплава	
	ВТ1	ОТ4
20	4δ*	6δ
300	3δ	5δ
750	2δ	3δ

(3) * δ — толщина листа в *мм*. Для сплава ВТ1 δ = 1,5 ÷ 8 *мм*, для ОТ4 δ = 1,5 *мм*.

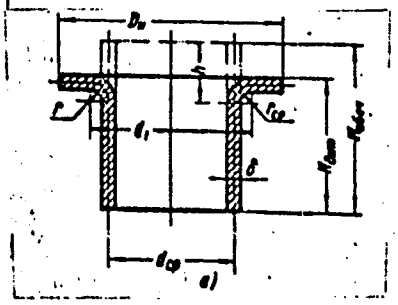
Table 3: (1) Bending temperature in °C. (2) Alloy brand. (3) δ Sheet thickness in mm. For VT1 alloy δ = 1.5 ÷ 8 mm, for OT4 δ = 1.5 mm.

D_{max} = D_{max}

d_{mean} = d_{mean}

δ = sheet thickness

Fig. 6a →



Card 8/8

ACCESSION NR: AR4027678 S/0276/64/000/001/V003/V004

SOURCE: RZh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 1V5

AUTHOR: Bogoslovskiy, I. M.

TITLE: A study of the pressure treatment of steel-bronze, steel-brass, steel-copper bimetals

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., vy*p. 43, 1963, 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, steel-bronze bimetal, steel-brass bimetal, steel-copper bimetal

TRANSLATION: The author presents the results of a study on the stampability of bimetals steel 10-Br. 0.4 steel 10-brass 90, and steel 10-MZS. The dimensions of the bimetallic sheets was 1200 X 200 X 10 mm with a cladding layer thickness of 4 mm. It was established that the extrusion of bottoms and shells 400 mm in diameter without preliminary thermal processing may be performed only with one-piece billets; welded billets require preliminary heat treatment. Bibliography, 11 titles. I. Gendina.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042505 S/0182/64/000/007/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Bogoslovskiy, I. M., Maslov, Ye. I.

TITLE: Pressure workability of the bimetals steel-copper, steel-bronze, and steel-brass

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1964, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: bimetal, clad steel, steel 10, bronze, copper, brass, bronze clad steel, brass clad steel, copper clad steel, bimetal mechanical property, bimetal strength, bimetal workability

ABSTRACT: The expensive structural materials used in the chemical industry can often be replaced by less expensive bimetals such as clad steel. The present article reports the results of investigations conducted by NIIKhIMMash on the mechanical and technological properties of clad steel which affect its pressure workability. The following bimetals were investigated: steel 10-MZh 2 and steel LZh90-2 with thicknesses of 3, 5 and 10 mm having a 1, 2 and 4-mm-thick cladding, respectively; plus steel 10-Br. OZh 4-2 with thicknesses of 5 and 10 mm having a 2 and 4-mm-thick cladding, respectively. The mechanical properties of these bimetals were determined in a temperature range from - 70 to + 900 C,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042505

using 10-mm-thick specimens. The specimens were cooled in a container with carbon dioxide and ethanol, heated in a tube-type electric furnace. The influence of repeated heating to 800 C at various soaking times with subsequent cooling in air was also investigated on 10mm-thick specimens, as well as experiments on the cutting of bimetal sheets with guillotine shears, cold and hot bending around a mandrel, and cold and hot stretch-forming in a press. The results are tabulated, and some are shown in Fig. 1. of the Enclosure. On the basis of the results obtained, the authors conclude that these bimetals exhibit sufficient plastic properties so that they can be recommended for the manufacture of details to which pressure must be applied (bending, rolling, stretching). They point out that cutting of blanks from bimetal sheets on guillotine shears has to be done from the clad side, in order to avoid separation of the cladding from the base-metal; bending of bimetal sheets around a mandrel can be performed with the cladding on either the outer or inner curve of the bend, but the radius of curvature of the mandrel must not be smaller than 2 thicknesses of the sheet; (4) stamping and rolling of bimetal segments can be done from one-piece or welded blanks, whereby it is recommended to subject the blanks to previous heat treatment consisting of heating to 650C, a soaking period of 2 hours, and cooling in air. In case the capacity of the pressing equipment is limited, hot pressing

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can be used, but in either case provisions have to be made for holding down the billet edges. Neither the bonding strength between the cladding and base-metal nor the mechanical and plastic properties of the bimetal are noticeably affected by triple application of heat to 800 C with soaking periods of 10 minutes to 1 hour; while the mechanical properties of the bimetal decrease uniformly with an increase in temperature, the plasticity decreases on heating up to 300-400 C and then increases; finally, the bonding strength of base-metal to cladding decreases with increasing temperature and increases somewhat when it is lowered to -70 C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042605

ENCLOSURE: 01

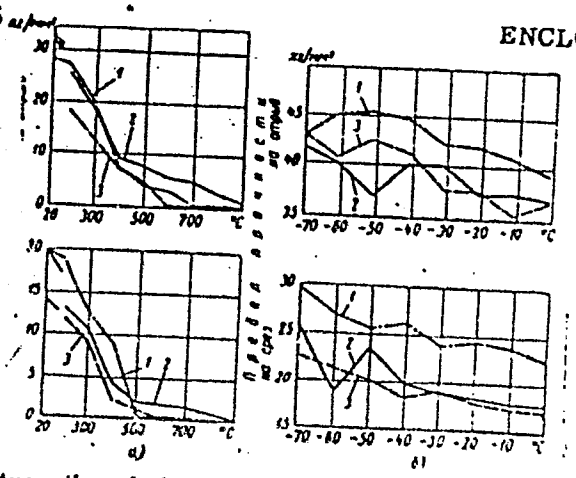


Fig. 1. Changes in rupture strength and shear strength of 10-mm-thick specimens of clad steel with changes in temperature:. a. in the temperature range 20-900C; b. in the temperature range 0 to -70C. 1 - steel 10 + bronze Br. OZh 4-2; 2 - steel 10 + copper MZh2; 3 - steel 10 + brass LZh 90-2. In each graph, ordinate = strength in kg/mm^2; abscissa = temperature in °C. Upper graphs = rupture strength; lower graphs = shear strength.

Card 4/4

STCYUV, B.A., POSTNOV, S.D., BOGOSLOVSKIY, I.S., MORGUNOV, G.N., ROGALEV, I.S., MICHKOV, V.A., SILOROV, I.N., SUBBOTIN, L.YE., KHRUSTIN, N.G., IOVBA, A.S.

Strel'nikov, D.A.

Concerning the review by Prof. D.A. Strel'nikov, Docents B.S. Lokshin and Ya.Ye. Nekrasovskiy, and Eng. V.A. Florov on Acad. L.D. Shevyakov's book "Fundamental Theory of Planning Coal Mines." Ugletkhizdat, 1950 (Ugol'no. 3, 1952), Ugol'27, no.7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, I.S., dotsent

New method of determining the length of a mine area (in connection with the article by N. G. Kapustin). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.9:32-38 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V. V. Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy plastovykh mestorozhdeniy.
(Mine haulage)
(Kapustin, N.G.)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, I.S., dotsent

Once more about mining areas of limited length. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.12:25-30 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva. Rekomendovana kafedroy plastovykh mestorozhdeniy Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Mining engineering)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, I. T.

Bogoslovskiy, I. T. - "A great Russian scholar, on the 10th anniversary of the death of Academician I. P. Pavlov", Trudy Sarat. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. VI, 1947, p. 3-6.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

BOGOSLOVSKIY, I. T.

Bogoslovskiy, I. T. - "On the problem of the action of chemical and electrical stimulants on the central nervous system", Trudy Sarat. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. VI, 1947, p. 129-33.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

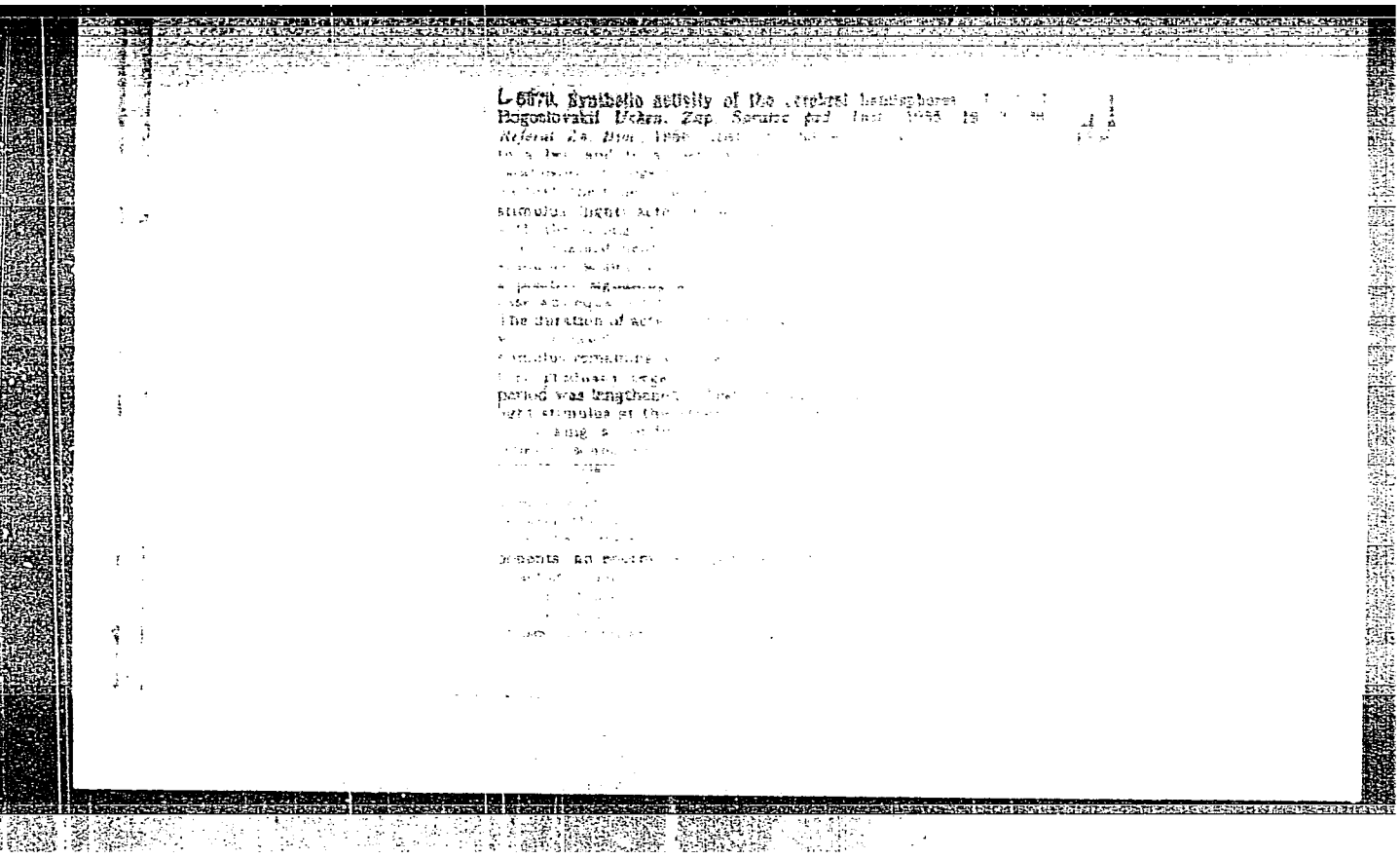
BOGOSLOVSKIY, I. T.

Bogoslovskiy, I. T. - "On theproblem of the rejuvenation" of the organism in connection with the study of higher nervous activity", Trudy Sarat. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. VI., 1947, p. 185-201.

SO: U- 4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

BOGOSLOVSKIY, Ivan Trofimovich; MARKOV, N.G., redaktor; PETROVA, M.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Physiology of higher nervous activity; manual for teachers] Fiziologiia vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshchenija RSFSR, 1955. 99 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(PSYCHOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGICAL)



SHEVELKIN, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGOSLOVSKIY, I.M., inzh.

Study of forgeability of Kh23N23M3D3, N23N27M2T, and Kh23N28M3D3T steels. Trudy NIIKHIMMASH no.26:179-185 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(Steel--Testing)

87573

S/184/59/000/006/004/006
A104/A026

18.6200 1045 1413 1454

AUTHORS: Shevelkin, B.N.; Candidate of Technical Sciences, Bogoslovskiy, I.M. and Kravchenko, L.L.; Engineers

TITLE: On the Choice of a Method for Pressure Processing of Two-Layer 20K-X 18H12M2T (20K-Kh18N12M2T) Steels

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 6, pp. 40 - 42

TEXT: The article deals with new structural steels. The double-coated steel consisting of a carbon-steel primer with a 08X13 (08Kh13) and 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) acid-proof steel coating used in chemical and petroleum engineering shows inadequate corrosion resistance. For heavy boilers the use of double-coated steel with Kh18N12M2T steel plating is recommended. Tests on pressure processing of double-coated 20K-Kh18N12M2T 35-mm steel carried out by the Leningradskiy filial NIIKhIMMASh (Leningrad Branch of the All-Union Design and Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machinery) are described. Plastic properties tested at temperatures of 20-1,180°C are highest at normal temperatures and at 1,100-1,180°C. The adhesive strength between the primer and the coating was determined by shearing and tearing tests on a 5-ton tensiometer at 20, 700, 800, 1,000, 1,100 and

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On the Choice of a Method for Pressure Processing of Two-Layer 20K-X18H12M2T(20K--Kh18N12M2T) Steels

1,180°C. The influence of heating time on the adhesive strength between primer and coating was tested during 15, 30, 60 and 120 minutes heating time at 1,100°C and subsequent water cooling. The behavior of double-coated steel during bending and its influence on intercrystalline and general corrosion of the coating was tested under cold and hot conditions (1,000°C) on 35-mm cross-section samples. Bending was done by stamps with a radius curvature of 16, 24 and 40 mm. The improving properties of heat processing on strained metal was tested by annealing at 750 - 950°C for 3 hours followed by air cooling, and tempering at 1,000°C for 25 min and subsequent air cooling (for austenitic steel alloys). Metallographic tests revealed no damage to the adhesion of 20K (20K) and Kh18N12M2T double-coated steel during bending, despite of the separation of a carbide layer of 0.03 - 0.1 mm at the contact line of the primary layer and the coating. Doublecoated steel can be strained either hot or cold for stamping purposes; stamping itself should be performed at 1,180 - 900°C. As the shearing and tearing strength decreases during prolonged heating prior to stamping, this should be curtailed as much as possible. The permissible bending radius in hot or cold conditions is: 3 - 3.5 a (cold) for outward bending (T = 1,200 - 400°C) and 4 - 2.5 a for inward bending.

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On the Choice of a Method for Pressure Processing of Two-Layer 20 - 18 12 2 (20K -Kh18N12M2T) Steels

Three month tests proved that all samples subjected to bending, welding and various thermal processings revealed hardly any corrosion losses. There are 5 figures.

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A104/A026

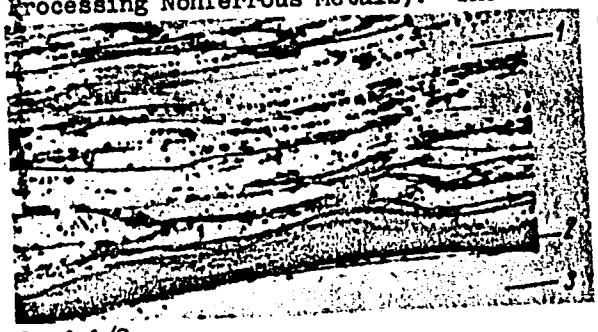
18.7400

AUTHORS: Shevelkin, B.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Kravchenko, L.L.; Bogoslovskiy, I.M.; - Engineers

TITLE: Investigation of the Processability of Laminated Steel-Silver Sheets

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 5, pp. 37 - 39

TEXT: A new type of silver coated steel was developed by the Giprotsvetmetobrabotka (State Designing, Planning and Scientific Research Institute for Processing Nonferrous Metals). The sheets consist of a "steel 10" basic layer coated with 99.98% silver. Firm adhesion between the base metal and the coating is ensured by a special-alloy interlayer, vacuum heated prior to hot rolling. Tests were performed in the NIIKhIMMASh (All-Union Designing and Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machinery). Figure 1 shows the structure of the base metal (1), interlayer alloy (2) and the silver coating (3).



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S/184/60/000/005/004/021
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Investigation of the Processability of Laminated Steel-Silver Sheets

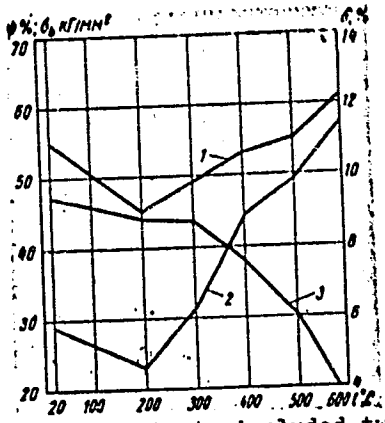

Figure 2 shows the effects of heating at 20 - 600°C, i.e., relative contraction (ψ); relative elongation (δ) and tensile strength (σ_b). Buckling tests were performed at 20 - 700°C. Elongation properties were tested on solid or welded ingots, which were cold forged into 400 and 700 mm diameter bottoms with inverted plating. Only the carbon-steel layer was welded before forging with 942A (ECh2A) electrodes, the coating was applied afterwards. To avoid damage of coatings during forging the ingot was protected with parchment paper. The porosity of ingot and bottom coating was examined by application of filter paper soaked in a solution of 10 g NaCl, 10 g gelatine and 1 g $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ in 1 l of water. No porosity was found. Rolling tests included two 400 and 700 mm shells. Coating damages were avoided by interlayers of thin aluminum foils or strong paper. After rolling the coating was inspected as to porosity according to the described method. The authors' conclusion is: silver coated steel sheet of 5 mm or less showed satisfactory

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Investigation of the Processability of Laminated Steel-Silver Sheets

tensile strength and elasticity when subjected to buckling, elongation and rolling in cold state. Bottoms should be made from solid ingots or heat-processed welded ingots. Protective interlinings of parchment paper are necessary during pressure processing of silver-coated steel for stampings and thin aluminum foils and of strong paper for rolling. High surface cleanness of stamps and rollers are essential. Silver-coated steel is not suitable for cold or hot manual stamping. Porosity checks are indicated, any defects can be removed by dressing or welding. Thickness of welding should be checked with calipers, and the adhesion between base metal and coating by the electroacoustic method. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

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VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, I.S., dotsent

Boris Alekseevich Stoilov; an obituary. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor. zhur. no.4:147-148 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Stoilov, Boris Alekseevich, d. 1959)

ACCESSION NR: AP4011184 S/0286/64/000/001/0048/0049

AUTHOR: Korenchenko, M. M.; Bogoslovskiy, K. Ye.; Kutuzova, G. A.; Lelekov, V. S.; Smirnov, B. V.

TITLE: A method for calibrating acceleration pickups working under pulse conditions. Class 42, No. 159668

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 1, 1964, 48-49

TOPIC TAGS: acceleration pickup, accelerometer, accelerometer calibration, acceleration pickup calibration

ABSTRACT: The patient describes a method for calibrating acceleration pickups working under pulse conditions in a shock tube under the action of a gas dynamic pulse load. For determining the sensitivity of the pickup in a wide range of accelerations, the pickup is mounted in a sliding piston inside the shock tube. The displacement of the piston due to the action of the gas dynamic pulse load determines the sensitivity of the pickup.(see Enclosure 01).

ASSOCIATION: none

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L 22334-66 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) WW

ACC NR: AP6013206 SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/002/0108/0114 54 B

AUTHOR: Bogoslovskiy, K. Ye. (Moscow); Kireyeva, N. I. (Moscow); Makarevich, G. A. (Moscow); Tsvetayev, Yu. A. (Moscow); Shimarev, S. K. (Moscow); Tarantov, Ye. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of unsteady flows past models in an electromagnetic shock tube

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 2, 1966, 108-114

TOPIC TAGS: experiment aerodynamics, electromagnetic shock tube, strong shock wave, detached shock wave, shock wave reflection, supersonic flow

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of unsteady flows moving behind strong shock waves produced by electric discharges past models of various shape was carried out in an electromagnetic shock tube. The purpose of this study was to determine the time of flow transition from an unsteady to a steady state in the stagnation-point region and to check the theoretical data on flow parameters behind strong shock waves. The electromagnetic shock tube, experimental set-up, instrumentation, and test procedure are described. The results obtained in an electric discharge shock tube with wave velocity of the order of 8000 m/sec show that: 1) the obtained dependence of the nondimensional value of the relative shock wave detachment on bluntness as a function of nondimensional time makes it possible to determine the time of the estab-

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ACC NR: AP6013206 O

lishment of the flow near the stagnation point of spheres and cylinders in flows behind strong shock waves; 2) the experimental values of velocity and pressure behind reflected shock waves from the end plate of a shock tube are in satisfactory agreement with theoretical computations, taking account of dissociation and ionization; 3) the values of the relative, steady shock-wave detachment from the stagnation point of spheres and cylinders with flat bluntness in axial flows agree well with theoretical data obtained by others. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4242

Card 2/2 dda

BOGOSLOVSKIY, L. D.

Ekskavatornaia razrabotka grunta [Excavation work]. Gos. izdat. lit. po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture. [1952] 49 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 6 September 1953

BOGOSLOVSKIY, L. D.

USSR/Engineering - Construction, Equipment Feb 52

"Use of Walking Excavators in Construction of Canals," N. A. Osmer, Engr Laureate of Stalin Prize, L. D. Bogoslovskiy, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 2, pp 7-10

Discusses advantages of walking excavators and describes construction and gives specifications of 2 Soviet-made dragline excavators: ESh - 4/40 and ESh - 14/65 with buckets 4 and 14 cu m in vol and boom length of 40 and 65 m, resp.

212T64

BOGOSLOVSKIY, M. and GRISHIN, M. M.

Problema reki Dona. [The problem of the Don river]. (In Kompleksnye vodokhoziastvennye problemy SSSR. Materialy k Vsesoluznoi konferentsii. Moskva, 1932, v. 2, p. 39-52).
DLC: TD285.A1A5 1932

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, M.M. CHERNYY, I.N.

Science and technology abroad. Opt.-mekh.prom. [25] no.3:56 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

(Optical instruments)

BOGOSLOVSKII, M.A.

BOGOSLOVSKII , M.A. Inland waterways; a text-book for technical schools of the river fleet Moskva, Rechizdat, 1940. 238 p.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, M.A.

Bogoslovskii, M.A. Vodnye puti; kurs dlia eksploatatsionnykh fakul'tetov institutov inzhenerov vodnogo transporta. Moskva, Rechizdat, 1940. 391 p.
Title also in German and English.
"Perechen'literatury": p. 386-389.

DLC: TC745.B6

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, uncl.

BOGOSLOVSKII, M. A.

BOGOSLOVSKII, M. A. Inland waterways; confirmed as a textbook for river fleet schools and technical institutes Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Utverzhdeno... v kachestve uchebnika dlia rechnykh uchilishch i tekhnikumov. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota SSSR, 1948. 363 p. (49-25886)

TC745.B57 1948

BOGOSLOVSKIY, Mikhail Alekseyevich, dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOMANEVSKIY, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SHERLAIMOV, A.P., retsenzent; MELEKHIN, A.N., retsenzent; VENDROV, S.L., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Waterways and ports] Vodnye puti i porty. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport." Pt.1. [Investigation of waterways] Issledovaniia vodnykh putei. 1957. 251 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Inland navigation) (Hydraulic engineering)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, M.M

HOSEK, Josef; GERMOGENOV, A.V., redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; DORODNITSYN, A.A. [translator]; BOGOSLOVSKIY, M.M [translator]

[High-speed aerodynamics] Aerodinamika bol'shikh skorostei. Perevod s cheshskogo A.A.Dorodnitsyna i M.M.Bogoslovskogo. Predisl. A.A. Dorodnitsyna. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 547 p. [Microfilm]

(Aerodynamics. Transonic) (MLRA 7:9)

BATUYEV, A.S.; BOGOSLAVSKIY, M.M.

Relations between the occipital and motor areas of the cerebral cortex in cats; electrophysiological research. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.9:1017-1025 S '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.A. Zhdanova, Leningrad.

SHOSTAKOVICH, D.; CHULAKI, M.; PEYKO, N.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, Nikita; VOLKONSKIY, A.; ANDREYEV, N., akademik; SKRYABINA, A.N.; SHABORKINA, A.

More discussion on the photoelectronic music synthesizer. Znan.sila 35 no. 11:28 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Electroacoustics)

Bogoslovskiy N. A.

AUTHORS: Yakubovich, A. Ya., Pravova, Ye. P., Bogoslovskiy, N. A. 79-2-6/64

TITLE: Syntheses of Vinylmonomers. 2. Some Derivatives of α-Chloroacrylic Acid (Sintezy vinilovykh monomerov. 2. Nekotoryye proizvodnyye α-khlorakrilovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 320 - 321 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the acid halides of α-chloroacrylic acid the authors produced the fluoride of this acid which was hitherto not described. The synthesis with a yield of 45 % was performed according to the method of A. N. Nesmeyanov and E. Kan (reference 1). The attempts to synthesize the acid fluoride by heating (160-170°C) of α-chloroacrylic acid with benzoyl fluoride or by the exchange reaction of the chloride of chloroacrylic acid with potassium fluoride yielded no positive results. The acid chlorides of α-chloroacrylic acid was not obtained by dehydrochlorination of the acid chloride of dichloropropinic acid (reference 2), but directly from α-chloroacrylic acid. The best yield (40%) was obtained by the action of benzoyl chloride upon the acid. When other acid chlorides (PCl_3, $SOCl_2$, $C_6H_5CCl_3$) were used, the yield of α-chloroacrylyl chloride was smaller. By means of chlorine-α-chloroacrylyl it was possible to synthesize p-cyclohexaphenylether and N-phenylamide (hith-

Card 1/2

Syntheses of Vinylmonomers. 2. Some Derivatives of α-Chloroacrylic Acid

79-2-6/64

erto not described) as well as the ethyl ether of α-chloroacrylic acid in the usual manner. According to its properties ethyl α-chloroacrylate did not differ from the ether which earlier described (references 2-4) and which was produced by the authors by means of etherification of α-chloroacrylic acids with ethanol. The above-mentioned α-chloroacryl derivatives can give polymers and co-polymers with vinylmonomers. There are 5 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Yakubovich, A. Ya., Bogoslovskiy, N. A., SOV/79-28-8-62/66
Pravova, Ye. P., Rozenshteyn, S. M.

TITLE: Syntheses of the Vinyl Monomers (Sintezy vinilovykh monomerov)
IV. Fluoro-Substituted Acrylates (IV. Ftorzameshchennyye akrilaty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 8,
pp. 2288 - 2291 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The number of the fluoro-substituted acrylates known is small (Ref 1). The authors synthesized an entire series of fluorinated acrylates. Starting from β-fluoroethyl alcohol and 1,1,1-trifluoroisopropyl alcohol and the chloroanhydride of methacrylic acid they obtained by ordinary synthetic means the trifluoroisopropyl and β-fluoroethyl methacrylates (these are only mentioned in the patent, but are described in detail in the experimental section). The attempt to synthesize fluoromethacrylate by replacing the halogen atom in chloro- or bromo-methacrylate with fluoride from potassium fluoride was unsuccessful. Attempts to use the synthesis described in reference 5 were also unsuccessful. Of those acrylates which have fluoride in the acid part of the molecule the authors synthesized the methyl-α-fluoromethylacrylate

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Syntheses of the Vinyl Monomers. IV. Fluoro-Substituted Acrylates SOV/79-28-8-62/66

and the α-difluoromethylacrylate and their derivatives. The synthesis of these compounds was carried out according to the procedure already mentioned. All intermediate products (cyanhydrins, α-oxypropionic acid and its esters) which had fluoromethyl and difluoromethyl groups were separated and classified. The starting materials, fluoroacetone and difluoroacetone, were obtained by reacting chloroacetone and dichloroacetone with potassium fluoride in diethylene glycol. There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1957

Card 2/2

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S/079/60/030/008/001/008
B004/B064

5.3831

AUTHORS: Yakubovich, A. Ya., Bogoslovskiy, N. A., Pravova, Ye. P., Belyayeva, I. N., Razumovskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of Vinyl Monomers. 11. The Synthesis of α-Chlorohydroacrylates and α-Chloroacrylates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 8, pp. 2496 - 2498

TEXT: The authors report on the following syntheses: α-chloro-β-hydroxy propionitrile (I) from aqueous solution of acrylonitrile by introduction of chlorine gas at 16°C. The compound was extracted with ether. Yield: 38.5%. α-chloro-β-acetoxy propionitrile (2) from I by heating with acetic anhydride and sodium acetate over the water bath (yield 55.8%). Methyl-α-chloro-β-hydroxy propionate (3) by chlorinating methyl acrylate (yield 23.5%). Methyl-α-chloroacrylate (4) a) by dropping 3 into a mixture of H_2SO_4 and Cu_2Cl_2 (yield 74%) heated to 125-130°C; b) by dropping 3 into a mixture of P_2O_5 and Cu_2Cl_2 (yield 64%). α-chloroacrylonitrile (5)

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Synthesis of Vinyl Monomers. 11. The Synthesis of α-Chlorohydroacrylates and α-Chloroacrylates

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by heating I with sodium bisulfate. Phenyl-α-chloroacrylate (6) by addition of triethyl amine solved in benzene to phenyl-α,β-dichloropropionate solved in benzene, filtering off of the triethyl amine hydrochloride precipitate, distilling off of benzene and the excessive triethylamine, fractionating the residue in the presence of phenyl-β-naphthyl-amine (yield 49%). In 6 the authors found the refractive index n_D^{20} to be 1.5325. They consider this value to be more correct than that of 1.5808 given in Ref. 3. There are 4 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1959

Card 2/2

BOGOSLOVSKIY, N.A.; SAMOKHVAOV, G.I.; PREOBRAZHNSKIY, N.A.

Complex lipids. Synthesis of α-(α'-oleoyl-β-stearoyl) cephalin. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1143-1147 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
(Cephalins)

SHVETS, V.I.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, N.A.; POLYACHENKO, V.M.; VOLKOVA, L.V.; SAMOKHVALOV, G.I.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of phospholipides containing residues of higher aliphatic polyene acids. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:851-854 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Nesmeyanovym.
(Phosphatides) (Olefins)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, N.A.; SAMOKHVALOV, G.I.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Complex lipides. Synthesis of α-(α'-linoleoyl-β-stearoyl)-cephalin. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:135-137 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
(Cephalin)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, N.A.; SAMOKHVALOV, G.I.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Complex lipides. Synthesis of α-(α'-linoleoyl-β-stearoyl) phosphatidylcholine (lecithin). Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2210-2214 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
(Lecithin)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, N.A.

Conference of readers of this journal at the L.IA.Karpov Chemicopharmaceutical Factory. Med.prom. 16 no.4:63-64 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY—PERIODICLES)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, N. D.

21817 BOGOSLOVSKIY, N. D. Rabota peredvizhnykh elektrostantsiy na bystroperemennuyu nagruzku (na lesozagotovkakh) Sbornik statey po obshchetekhn. voprosam (Trudy Ural'skogo lesotekhn. in-ta). Sverdlovsk, 1949, s. 61-68. - Bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

BOGOSLOVSKIY, N. D.,

"Peculiarities of Calculation and Constructions of Grouding Devices for Electric Safety of Lumbering Enterprises Served by Mobile Electric Power Stations." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences) Min Higher Education USSR, Ural Polytechnical Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.A.; BOGATYREV, V.V., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Ice formation in the pipelines of hydroelectric power stations] Ledovyi rezhim truboprovodov gidroelektricheskikh stantsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1950. 154 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Calculating the quantity of heat flow from the bottom soil to the water of a reservoir or stream. Sbor.trud.MISI No.9:134-142 '55.
(MLRA 10:3)

(Hydraulics)

BOGOSLAVSKIY, P.A., inzhener.

Construction-work guns. Mekh.stroi. 13 no.9:17-18 Jl '56.
(Fastenings) (MLRA 9:11)

14(6)

SOV/112-59-1-453

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bogoslovskiy, P. A.

TITLE: Calculation of Perennial Temperature Variations in Earth Dams Built on a Stratum of Frozen Soil

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gor'kovsk. inzh. stroit. in-ta, 1957, Nr 27, pp 123-178

ABSTRACT: Methods of calculating temperature changes in the body and foundation of earth dams built on a solidly frozen soil, over many years, are described. Examples are cited. All calculations refer to a two-dimensional problem. Bibliography: 53 items.

Yu. M. S.

Card 1/1

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.A.

Construction of earth dams in the regions of permanently frozen ground. Trudy Sev.-Vost.otd.Inst.merzl.AN SSSR no.1:52-61 '58. (MIRA 16:12)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.A., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating heat balance of earth dams in permafrost areas. Nauch. dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.1:228-238 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy ispol'zovaniya vodnoy energii Gor'kovskogo inzhenernostroitel'nogo instituta imeni V.P. Chkalova.
(Dams) (Frozen ground)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.A.

Using models in studying thermal conditions in ground filtration. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; stroi. i arkhit. no.5:81-89 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy inshenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.P. Chkalova.
(Frozen ground) (Soil physics)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.O.

28(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2775

Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut matematyky

Zastosuvannya metodu elektrohidrodynamichnykh analohiy do rozv"yazannya deyakykh tekhnichnykh zadach (Application of the Method of Elektrohydrodynamic Analogy to the Solution of Various Engineering Problems) Kyyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1959. 160 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: T.K. Remennik; Tech. Ed.: O.O. Matvychuk; Editorial Board: P.F. Fil'chakov (Resp. Ed.), V.M. Ostapenko (Resp. Secretary), Yu.V. Blahoveshchens'kyy, Y.B. Pohrebys'kyy, and V.E. Shamans'kyy.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific workers, engineers, Aspirants and students.

COVERAGE: This book is a collection of articles on the application of the electrohydrodynamic analogy method to the solution of various engineering problems. Among the topics discussed is the modelling of certain technical problems on resistance paper by the electrohydrodynamic analogy method. Special attention is given to the study of various problems of filtration, in both homogeneous and nonhomogeneous ground, problems of plane bending, heat engineering problems, modelling electro-osmotic waterlevel fall, and the conformal mapping problem. Problems of the physical and technical properties of resistance paper and the accuracy of the electrohydrodynamic analogy method are studied and the new, more universal model of the EGDA integrator is described. All the articles end with summaries in Russian and English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

BOGOSLOVSKIY, Petr Alekseyevich (Gor'kiy Construction Engineering Institute) for Doc of Tech~~nical~~ Sci on the basis of dissertation defended 30 Jun 59 in Council of the Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Institute im. Kuybyshev, entitled: "Thermal ~~Conditions~~ Mode (under Conditions) of Permafrost Soils of Earthen Dams ~~in Locations~~ of Spreading ~~Perpetually Congealed Ground~~."

(BMVISSO USSR, 2-61, 30)

Bogoslovskiy, P.A.

3(5,7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2822

Mezhduvedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po merzlotovedeniyu. 7th, Moscow, 1956

Materialy po inzhenernomu merzlotovedeniyu (Materials on Engineering Aspects of Permafrost; the 7th Interdepartmental Conference on Studies of Permafrost) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 199 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,300 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk. Institut merzlotovedeniya.

Eds.: I. Ya. Baranov, N. A. Tsytovich, and A. M. Chekotillo; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Makuni.

PURPOSE: This book is intended primarily for construction engineers and geologists interested in permafrost problems.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains reports originally discussed at the 7th Interdepartmental Conference on Permafrost held in Moscow in March, 1956. Materials of this conference were published in three issues: general

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permafrost studies, engineering aspects of permafrost [present work], and ground physics and mechanics. Individual articles of this work discuss basic problems of planning, building, and operating various buildings and structures in permafrost regions. Some of the information reported, particularly on hydraulic engineering construction, is new and appears for the first time in the literature on permafrost. Articles are accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ANNOTATION:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

MM/fal
1-5-59

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.A.

Limited thermal condition of dams on permafrost foundations. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.2:235-241 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)
Chair Utilization of Water Power
1. Rekomendovana kafedroy ispol'zovaniya vodnoy energii Gor'kovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta.
(Frozen ground) (Dams)

DOGOGLOVSKIY, Petr A.,

"New results of temperature fields calculation of an Arctic glacier"

Report to be submitted for the 13th General Assembly, Intl. Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), Berkeley Calif., 19-31 Aug 63

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P. A., STOTSENKO, A. V., TSVID, A. A., UKHOV, S. G., VESELOV, V. N.,

"Dams in areas of distribution of permanently forzen rocks"

report to be submitted for the Intl Conference on Permafrost, Purdue Univ, Lafayette Indiana, 11-15 Nov 63

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P. N.

PA 55/49T48

USSR/Engineering
Cement
Filters

Apr 49

"Performance of Cation Filters," P. N. Bogoslovskiy, Engr, 1 p

"Elek Stants" No 4

Author describes test results on drains with cation filters which replaced drains of ordinary concrete at hydroelectric stations in 1946 on his recommendation. Briefly lists data on water softness with different filters, and effects on cement. A year's operational use of the cation filter with an ordinary solid drain has shown it to be satisfactory.

55/49T48

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P. N.

USSR/Engineering - Automatic Control, Water Filters Nov 52

"Automatization of the Quartz and Cationic Filters of the Chemical Water Conditioning Plants at Electric Power Stations," Cand Tech Sci Ye. N. Krasotkin and Engr V. D. Avdeyev, Section of Heat Automatics; Engr P. N. Bogoslovskiy, GES Mosenergo (Hydroelectric Power Station of Moscow Rayon Power System Administration)

Iz V-S Teplotekh Inst, No 11, pp 1-6

Discusses principles of operations and automatization of quartz and cationic filters and describes automatic devices of VTI system for flushing quartz filter and for regeneration of Na-cationic filter. Electric diagrams of both types of filters are presented.

PA 248T77

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.N.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment. Sewage water. I-11

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12811

Author : Bogoslovskiy P.N.
Inst : Moscow Power Installations
Title : Experience with Operation of Automatic Chemical Purification of Water

Orig Pub : Inform. materialy Mosenergo, 1955, No 8, 30-43

Abstract : Description of the fundamental schemes of automation of the operation of clarification and cathionite filters, in which are utilized, as shut-off and regulating devices, valves provided with diaphragm operated actuating mechanisms (DAM). The impulse that opens and shuts the DAM valve is transmitted from an electric time responsive device, through an electrohydraulic switch (electrovalve). Automatic devices that control the washing a regeneration of filters, which have been in operation

Card 1/2 - 197 -

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Water treatment.Sewage water. I-11

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12811

for 2.5 years, ensure reliable performance of water pretreatment, contribute to amelioration of technology and reduce the volume of work on repair of shut-off fittings.

Card 2/2

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.V. Eng.

Repair of 35 kilovolt supporting pin-insulators
Rab., energ., 23, no. 8, 1952

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.V., Eng.: Nekrasov, M.M.

Lightning protection in the Ivanovo power system
Elek. sta. 23 no. 6, 1952

1. ANTONOV, K.A.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Transformers

7. Operating 3-10 kv line transformers, K.A. Antonov, Eng. P.V. Bogoslovskiy, Rab.energ. 3 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

1. ANTONOV, K.A.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Circuit Breakers

7. Preventing damage to lead-ins of circuit breakers VM-35N, K.A. Antonov, Eng. P.V. Bogoslovskiy, Rab.energ. 3 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.V., inzhener.

Reinforcing the insulation of 110 Kv lead-ins. Energetik 2 no.2: 20-21 F '54. (MLRA 7:4)

(Electric transformers)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, P.V., inzh.; PONOMAREV, Yu.I., inzh.; PUKHOV, B.I., inzh.

Low-voltage protective discharger. Energetik 9 no.5:26 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Electric discharges)
(Electric protection)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S., inzhener.

A jet becomes wire. IUn. tekh. no.4:8 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Wire)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S.D.

"Hardening Spline-Nuts with High Frequency Currents"
Stanki i Instrument 10, no. 6, 1939, Engineer.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S. D. & S. V. [illegible]ERDIUK

Skorostnaia kapilliarnaia paika stan'nykh iz-delii tokami vysokoi chastoty. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1949. 73 p. illus. Biblio. p. 69.

High-speed capillary soldering of steel articles by high-frequency currents.

DLC: TK 4660. B57

SO: Manufacturing and mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S.D.

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S.D., inzhener.

Present state of high-frequency induction soldering. Proizv.-tekh. inform. no.2:83-86 '52. (MLRA 10:6)
(Solder and soldering) (Induction heating)

L 52144-65 EEO-2/EED-2/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA/EWA(d)/FSS-2 Pj-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/
ACCESSION NR: AP5015559 Pm-4/Pac-4 WR/JKT UR/0286/65/000/008/0111/0111

AUTHOR: Bogoslovskiy, S. D.

TITLE: An automatic aiming device for shooting at rapidly moving targets. Class 72, No. 170344

42
B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 111

TOPIC TAGS: moving target indicator, tachometer, cam

25

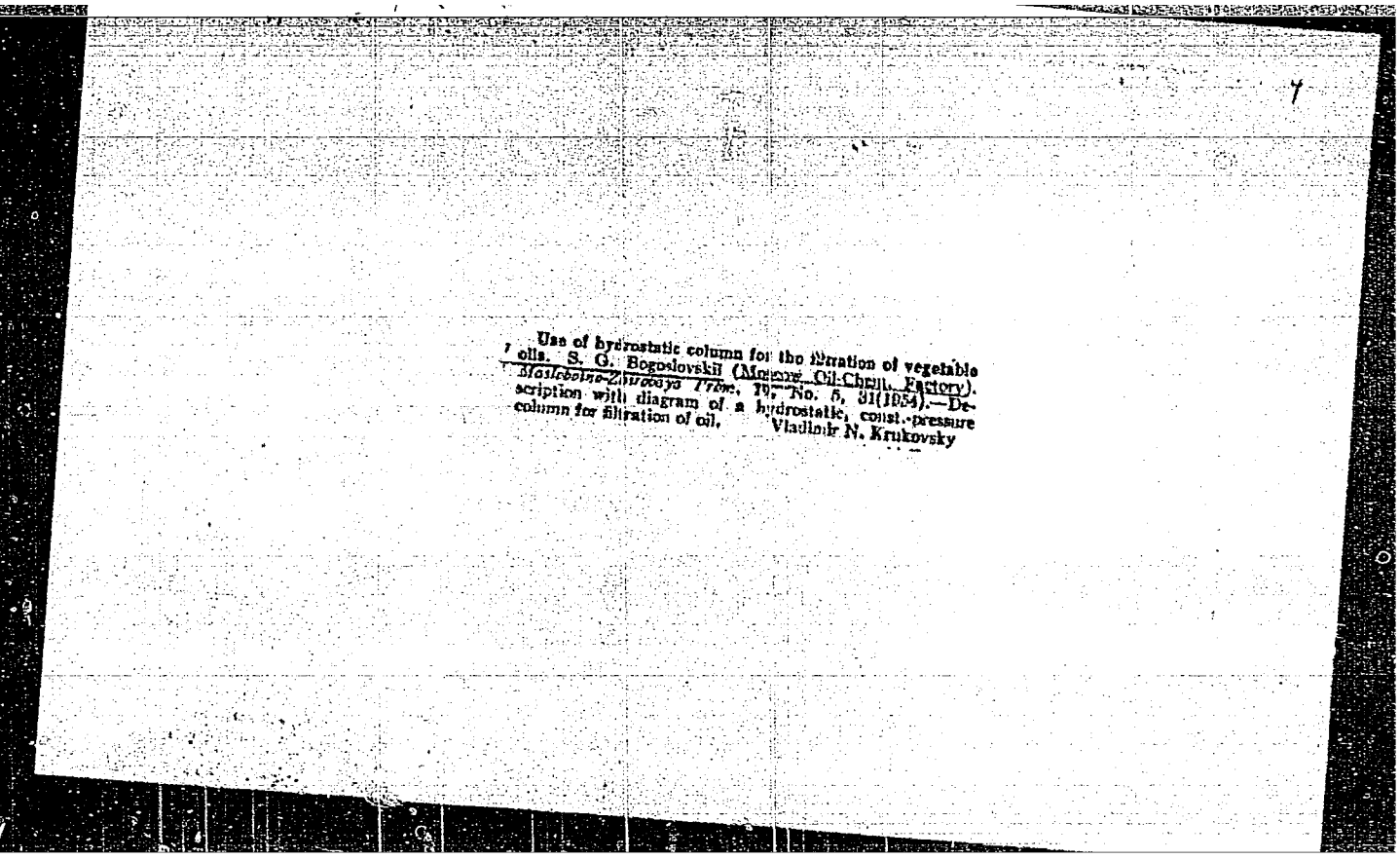
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an aiming divice for shooting at rapidly moving targets. The device is provided with tachometers. The leads are established with the help of profiled cams connected on one side with the adjusting parts, while their other sides, in the course of turning, displace the regulators of the tachometers so as to correlate the angular velocity of the devices with the adjustors of the cross-hairs at the mean shooting distance. To allow for various shooting distances, the profiled cams may be replaced by complexes of cams, corresponding to various shooting distances.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Nov64

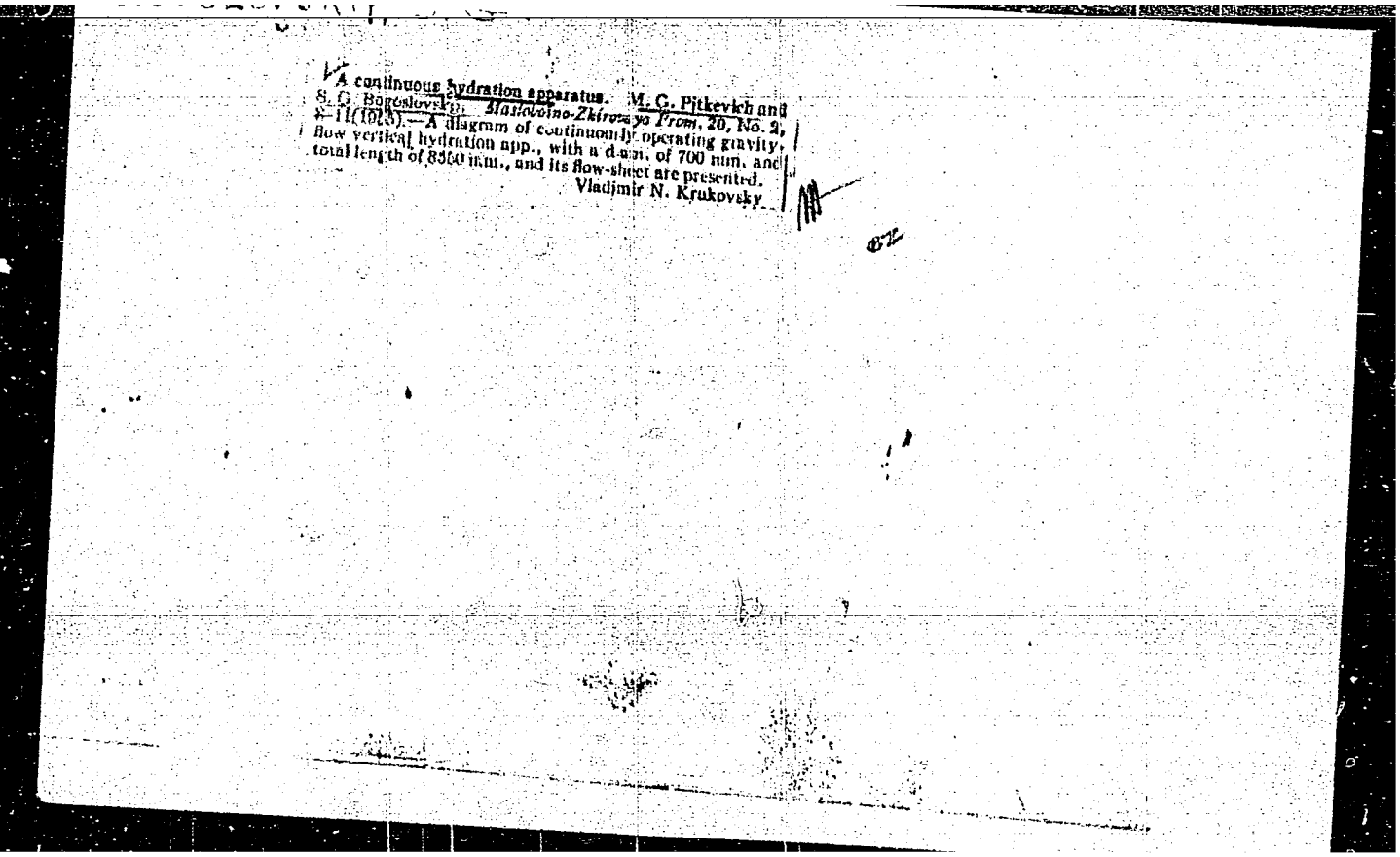
NO REF SOV: 000 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: WA

Card 1/1 OTHER: 000



Use of hydrostatic column for the filtration of vegetable oils. S. G. Bogoslovskii (Moscow Oil-Chem. Factory). *Maslobolno-Zhirovaya Tribe*, 19, No. 6, 31(1954).—Description with diagram of a hydrostatic, const.-pressure column for filtration of oil.

Vladimir N. Krukovsky



A continuous hydration apparatus. M. G. Pitkevich and S. G. Bogoslovskii. *Maslobolno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 20, No. 2, 11(1954).—A diagram of continuously operating gravity, flow vertical hydration app., with a d.-m. of 700 mm. and total length of 8550 mm., and its flow-sheet are presented.

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S.G., inzhener

Decontamination of gases given off in the production of boiled oils. Masl.-zhir.prom.21 no.6:27-28 '55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Maslokhimzavod
(Scrubber (Chemical technology))

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S.G., inzhener.

Processing oilseeds in screw presses. Masl.-zhir.prom.21 no.1: 11-13 '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Maslokhimzavod.
(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, S.G., inzh.

Experience in the purification of gases in the production of drying oils. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.8:34 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy maslokhimzavod.
(Moscow--Drying oils) (Gas purification)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, Sergey Dmitriyevich

Ability for experimentation. Izobr. i rats. no.11:26-29 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskoye vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Baumana.

ZORINA, A.V.; ESTULINA, A.I., inzh.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, S.S., inzh.; DEYEVA, N.A., inzh.; DYUKOVA, L.M., inzh.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Time norms for machine and manual molding operations for iron, steel, and nonferrous metal founding in general machinery construction; batch and small-run production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni na mashinnuiu i ruchnuiu formovku liteinykh form dlia chugunnogo, stal'nogo i tsvetnogo lit'ia; seriinoe i melkoseriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 322p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnoy tekhnologii (for all except Model', Demkina).
(Founding--Production standards)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, V., inzh.

The ocean as source of electric power. Tekh.mol. 31 no.1:37 '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Power resources) (Ocean)

L 10398-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP7003126 SOURCE CODE: UR/0029/66/000/006/0035/0036

AUTHOR: Bogoslovskiy, V. (Engineer); Bogoslovskiy, B. (Engineer) 41

ORG: none

TITLE: Generator with a capacity of a million billion terrawatts

SOURCE: Tekhnika-molodezhi, no. 6, 1966, 35-36

TOPIC TAGS: neutrino, earth crust, earth magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The authors' hypothesis is that the Earth's core can be considered a gigantic nuclear reactor, whose fuel is found in the solar neutrinos penetrating the crust and mantle from outer space. At the enormous pressures that must exist at the core apeurons exist: particles resembling plasma which are formed from highly compressed atoms of existing elements, and which combine with other particles to form different elements. Solar antineutrinos attack the core, partially transforming the protons into neutrons and producing muons, positrons, and energy. It is this energy which is responsible for the rotation of the Earth and its magnetic and electric fields. Man, living on the Earth's crust, is thus shielded from the core reactor by the dense, cold layers of the mantale and crust, and from the radiation flux from outer space (at least partially) by the atmosphere, which is normally a dielectric. However, if the terrestrial power source were tapped, and only abillionth part of its energy used, this would be the equivalent of more than

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ACC NR: AP7003126

...1,000 billion kW, or 2,000 times the capacity of all the electric power plants now existing on the earth. This might be done by collecting the power from an ionized column of air (ionized by burners using chemical fuels, or by laser beams), at the bottom of which positive charges would be collected on a copper grid, with a conducting wire tapping it (a second wire would be used as a ground. Considerable currents could also be obtained by connecting two deep wells located at a great distance from each other by means of a cable, or by laying wires on the surface of the Earth under certain special conditions (on the bottom of a shallow sea, for instance). [JPRS: 37,564]

SUB CODE: 08, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

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